THURSDAY.....AUGUST 2, 1877.

Compulsory or Voluntary? The leading organ of the MAHONE party is outspoken for compulsory adjustmenti. e., for compelling the public creditors to accept the terms which the State may dictate to them.

As a question of right, no just people can in a matter in which they are one of two in Southampton, and 5 in Franklin. He parties, and the other has had no voice. As a matter of practicability it is perfectly absurd. It cannot be done. The existing contract cannot be avoided. The partisan of General MAHONE who assumes that it can is only attempting to delude the people-to delude them so far as to get MAHONE into the Governor's seat, and after that there will be no effort to delude further, and no successful measure of relief save that which may be based upon the clear recognition of the rights of our public creditor.

The letters of Messrs. Fitz. LEE, Holli-DAY, TALIAFERRO, and BEVERLY occupy the true and only tenable ground. The further promises that may be made by unscrupulous partisans are utterly impracticable. The gentlemen named in this matter "dare do all that becomes a man; who dares do more is none." The Dispatch at the start took this ground. General Ma-HONE's letter upon its face took no other; but his leading organs unquestionably take the step of "compulsory adjustment" for him. That step is fatal. It must end in disappointment and utter failure. Like the fabled fruit of the desert, it may be fair to the eyes of those who are deceived by the syren song of relief, but it will turn to dust and ashes on their lips. We must distrust the sincerity of the partisans. They certainly have intelligence enough to know that their scheme is impracticable. They combine to carry forward a delusion that is intended to elect WILLIAM MAHONE, and there end. The people in that event will be left utterly deceived.

But we do not believe that the people of adjustment"-this measure of injustice and wrong, which can only result in injury to themselves and in the dishonor of their State. The end would resemble the defeat of the burglar who should be detected in away any property. The thief would be exposed and punished and the owner of the property would lose nothing.

We are not surprised that there is an evident waking up to the dangerous propositorial campaign. One very ingenuous and intelligent journal-one that is as loyal to the State and people as any other in Vir-

As we proceed we shall see the public inthe State's integrity without deriving any pecuniary advantage.

The MAHONE party is, by the plain language of the leading MAHONE papers, now standing upon "compulsory adjustment,". which is tantamount to repudiation. That he must support or disavow.

The Journal of Commerce undertakes to count the cost of the great strike. According to the Journal, five railroads concerned probably lost \$40,000 each per day, or, altogether, \$200,000 daily. Add \$50,000 as a low sion. The losses sustained by the Pennsylvania road at Pittsburgh and on the line between that city and Harrisburg are calculated at \$10,000,000. Half of that amount would scarcely cover the cost of property it is likely that \$10,000,000 would approxithan those which have been enumerated. This makes a total of \$26,250,000.

'A pretty round sum; but then it is impossible for the Journal or any paper to compute the losses attending so great an excess of outlawry over so large an area. The stoppage of communication is full of incidental losses, and the suspension of so many of the avocations of life depending

Above all there has been a moral effect that extended through the country. The teaching of the strikes led to idleness and recklessness. It diminished the energy necessary to support; and impaired the steadiness and perseverance requisite to the continued and successful maintenance of personal independence and honest living. It helped to increase the multitude of "tramps" at the North-that class of beings which shows the increased depravity grown up in the country, and which has sprung from our political troubles chiefly; but which has been caused in a goodly degree by strikes. Strikes engender idleness and inspire the dispositions gender idleness and inspire the dispositions We publish this morning two articles present "line" a large majority of that are alien to manufacturing peace and from distinguished gentlemen—"A Virtue whites and nearly all of the blacks success. Employers are disinclined to give ginian" and "Civis"-and one from a gen- will be in favor of scaling the State debt, employment to the young men who have tleman less distinguished, "Rustic"-all and a large majority of the whites will vote participated in the seditious interference of which we print, not because we approve to restrict the system of public instruction with property and the right to labor.

There is one point which is to be brought heard. to the consideration of the strikers that involves much injury to them: Prior to the strike there was a falling off in business that rendered it difficult to keep the railroad men in employment. Numbers were given partial employment, and very capable hands were employed sometimes for a month or so when there was nothing for them to do. The strike relieves the railways, and they employ only those they need with their diminished business. The returned laborers for Mahone, for when he is Governor there ation on real and personal property, how is United States army in the swamps of Floriwill be fewer in number far than those who

While we deplore the effects in losses and the good of the railroad people and for society. The country sees the necessity of some laws more effectually to protect the public interests in matters of railroad commerce peculiar to these days, and railroad corporations will profit by lessons that may trains and work that may alike benefit the corporations and the large bodies of men whom they need, and upon whose capacity

"You are not competent to receive them in the federal and State consistency

mit to it, and they will believe he is in because you have not been residents of the stitutions alike draw it. They forbid the state, though under similar circumstances when the State needed your services in war ling the obligation of contracts." Federal and State consistency in the forbid the state needed your services in war ling the obligation of contracts." Federal and State consistency in the forbid the state needed your services in war ling the obligation of contracts." Federal and State consistency in the forbid the state needed your services in war ling the obligation of contracts." Federal and State consistency in the forbid the state needed your services in war ling the obligation of contracts." Federal and State consistency in the forbid the state is their duty to subing in reference to the vote of Norfolk earnest, and God grant that he may have like decided.

State Legislature to pass "any law impairing the obligation of contracts." Federal and State consistency in the forbid the state is the first of the precisely where the Federal and State consistency. point of peculiar interest to all the country is that there shall be a line more clear and deeply drawn than ever between a mere strike and that seditious striking which assumes the right to seize property, stop workshops, and restrain workmen from their employment. Upon the lawless strikers there should be a punishment proper and just,

Revised List. Since last Friday the following changes have taken place: TERRY has 2 more votes in Rockbridge,

making 73. TALIAFERRO loses 1 in Nansemond, and gains 6 in Middlesex, 2 m Warwick, 2 in Washington, and 4 in Portsmouth. He now has 129.

FITZ. LEE loses 3 in Russell, and gains in Spotsylvania, 2 in Westmoreland, and 1 in Washington. He now has 1134.

To Holliday's vote add 9 in Bedford, 31 in Augusta, 6 in Bath, 2 in Washington, 4 To Daulel's Vote Add-

Albemaric.
Patrick
Appomatiox As reported last Friday..... Total vote now..... To Mahone's Vote Add-Rockingham....

Appomatiox..... otsylvania..... And Deduct-

Total vote now......345%

New York and Democracy. We mean not the Democratic party, but the Democratic principle in politics: that in which the supreme power is directly exercised by the people. In the State of New York there was until 1846 some good features of conservatism in the Constitution. A judiciary appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the State Senate-the judges to hold their offices during good behaviorwas a decided one. By 1848 this feature was eradicated, and the Democratic princi-Virginia will approve this "compulsory ples had made other inroads in the prosecutions of the schemes of the politicians to obtain more patronage for themselves, and to use the bench to strengthen themselves. A centennial celebration was on Monday held at Kingston, N. Y., said to be the birthhouse-breaking before he had conveyed place of the State. Commenting upon the occasion the New York Journal of Commerce says :

"Thirty years have clapsed since this method of choosing the judiciary took place, and it has been thoroughly tested, and it tion which has appeared in this guberna- has failed. Here and there we find highly honorable exceptions to the rule; but no well-informed man will dispute the statefrom the ranks of the purest and best ginia-declares this "compulsory adjust- members of the bar-that they are too ment" to be tantamount to hoisting the often swayed by low motives or pofound it and kept it so long. We advocate lates. stitution-the appointing of the judges by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate_"

Very correct, and very wise; but will the State conservatism be strong enough to take a backward step? The Journal declares itself further for a limitation upon the right of suffrage by imposing the tax-payers' feature. It ad- thieves and paupers-nati consumere fruvocates the submission of an amendment to the people providing that right of voting for boards of finance shall be restricted calculation for losses by interruption of to tax-payers. This it desires as an experiother roads, and the total is \$250,000 per ment, trusting by degrees to get back to of which are valuable, I admit, and worthily day, or \$1,250,000 for the five days' suspen- such restraints upon the Democratic principle as may promote public virtue and proteet the public welfare.

We should regard it a national benefit it and balances in Government from which destroyed on the Baltimore and Ohio; and she has parted. Every step towards pure Democracy in the States has increased the that would be at the same time a powerful mate the losses of railroad property other depravity in the political arena, and increased the impetus of the drifting course towards the antidote for anarchy: arbitrary rule. Any backward step that may reestablish conservative checks upon the corruptions of demagogism will protract the duration of republicanism.

COMPULSORY ADJUSTMENT .- Mahone said, if necessary, he would "demand" a readmany of the avocations of life depending justment, and over this peremptory phrase upon the movement of commerce must there has been a great outcry. The phrase may not be felicitous, but it is candid and manly, and means that as far as Mahone is Dispatch? If so, unlike Mercurius, who, concerned be will make a strenuous endea- in times past, was afraid that same thing

> stood to mean "compulsory adjustment." If it means nothing more than "a strenuhim a communist or repudiationist.

But does the Landmark speak by author-

We publish this morning two articles wholly of what is said, but because their to the elementary branches, and lop of These evils are not easily exaggerated authors are men who are entitled to be articles of "Civis" and Dabney failed to

How to Elect a Governor. Editors Dispatch: Delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention all through this section (and I suppose other sections are not spared), unsolicited, are being flooded with Legislature, but surely this is not wise the Richmond Whig, upon the wrappers of policy. The debt must be paid by the people, only proutable employment be was able taxes. which can almost be read the "cordial re- and we all know that the Legislature would to obtain led him first to Alabama and gards" of William Mahone. Letters are pass a dog law as soon as they would then to Savannah, Georgia; but in pur- be said on the subject, it lies in a nutshell, being circulated. Speakers are employed decide upon doing anything until fully in-to visit the counties. Music and whiskey structed by the people. If the opponents more surrendered his citizenship in (1st. furnished. People are being told to vote of Mahone do not favor any increase of tax- Virginia than he did while serving in the will be no more taxes, and death alone will the debt to be paid? Almost everything is remain, from which there will be no escape. now taxed. The commerce of the State is northern frontier, on the table-lands of Poor old Virginia! What a spectacle this fully taxed; the income from oysters as vademagogism presents to her sister States! riable and uncertain as the water in which demoralization of the great strike, unques- The highest office within her gift to be thus they grow; the Moffett liquor bill is an untionably it will produce some changes for bartered for. Let the Convention forever tried experiment. Shall we tax dogs, bachbury the author of all such schemes, and elors, old maids, and promissory notes, or let it speak in thunder tones : "Compulsory adjustment," "repudiation," and "Ameri-

VOTE OF NORFOLK COUNTY .- Our infor mation differs entirely from that given by and order depend so much the railroad in- tion is derived from representative men of ears of profiting," and that Virginia may be they were demanded of you"? If that be and State Supreme Courts have alike decided

can communism" are of a common species.

STREET GLASTING

FARMER.

Anti-Makone. Mahone.
 Western Branch.
 5

 Deep Creek.
 2

 Tanner's Creek.
 2

 Washington.
 0

 Butt's Road.
 1

 Blees and the second Pleasant Grove. 8 The tractions entitle the county to one more delegate at large, but he has not been here next season.

elected, and therefore the present delegation is only twenty .- Norfolk Ledger. Just what we allowed MAHONE in our table. "Civis" on the Public Debt. No. 2.

lows: sonal property.....\$ Tax on F 273,725 Our laws provide for raising the above large amount, almost exclusively from pro-

The State revenues at present are as fol-

perty, to meet our State liabilities. The sum is sufficient, and more than sufficient. The interest on the whole State debt, as given by Auditor Taylor in his last report. is \$1.867.691.

But we must remember that the interest on the bonds held by the sinking fund, and the interest on bonds held by the literary fund and appropriated to the support of public schools, cannot properly be considered as a part of the debt. The interest on the sinking-fund bonds is appropriated to the reduction of the debt; the interest on the bonds held by the literary fund, in its application to the support of public schools, is simply used to meet governmental expenses. These two items, then-the first \$199,470, and the latter \$65,024-must be deducted from the total interest reported. \$1.867.691 264.494

Remainder..... \$ 874.507 So that, after paying full interest on the public debt, we have in round numbers a balance of \$874,000 for administering the government, and for educational purposes an amount greater by \$286,000 than was necessary for these purposes twenty years

Actual interest on debt ...

Total revenue..... Subtract interest as above.

. 55

Retrenchment of State expenses, which yould improve our morals and revive and invigorate material thrift throughout our borders, even if there were no pressing necessity for economy, is at once the pathway of honor and of safety. Have we the nerve and the manliness bravely to demand it and push it through? In pursuance of this policy it may be necessary to abolish unnecessary offices and so compel their lazy incumbents to productive industry; to revise with extreme rigor our criminal code, which, as at present administered, offers a premium on crime, and comfortably quarters on the scant earnings of honest toil rogues and scoundrels, who might be punished far more suitably and effectively at the whipping-post; to abate somewhat that profuse and sumptuous charity which is a standing invitation of the vagrant and the idler to the almshouse; to reconsider, particularly in the light of recent developments, the claims of that spurious and intermeddling philanthropy indiradical change (an elective judiciary) in the genous to other latitudes which has of late moved with its silly sentimentalism the once sober and staid old Commonwealth to offer, with the wretched plea of poverty on her lips, to every boy, white and black, within her limits, free education from the ment that our judges are not always taken alphabet up to the calculus, and through all the walks of literature and science.

Our Legislature for the last several years has seemed to strive most strenuously not to "black flag" of no quarter to the public litical prejudice—that they are not always pay. Profuse appropriations, not demanda bulwark against vice and wrong-doing ed by the public necessity, have been freely in high places-that some of them are no voted. The annuity to the University of less airaid of offending the poor voters than | Virginia has recently been doubled to pay dignation in a proud State properly rising. the rich and powerful, and that reports of the tuition fees of students-an act which Sad indeed would the public condition be our courts no longer take the first or second changes the distinctive character of the inwere we brought to inflict a stain upon the rank in the law libraries. The remedy for stitution, which in the end will injuriously were we brought to inner a stain upon the public honor by consenting to a breach of would seek where the fathers of the State manhood and self-reliance of its matricus. would seek where the fathers of the State manhood, and self-reliance of its matricu-The Blacksburg college, founded on a return to the discarded mode of the Con- a Federal grant, with the distinct understanding that it was not to burden the treasury of the Commonwealth, has several times appealed for large appropriations, and not once in vain. The appropriation to the Virginia Military Institute has been raised for a term of years-in all probability for-

ever-from \$15,000 to \$25,000. The laboring man, battling for existence, is taxed in an amount for the support of ges-far larger than he can allow for his own wife and children. And although our exyet our Legislature has added others-some been postponed to a time when we could equip and run them with money of our own. Assuming against appearances that our professions are sincere, that we are really New York could recover some of the checks anxious to save the credit of the Commonwealth, I will indicate in my next article, which I trust will be my last, some changes that should be made to cut down expenses

stimulus to industry and a healthful tonic to our morals.

[For the Dispatch.] Public-School System and State Debt. I am not a repudiationist, I am not a Mahone man, but I must say Mahone has written one of those peculiar letters which seem ugly word, but relidjustment is quite differnot Mahone stolen the thunder of the and without the slightest injury to himself; every possible expense. The admirable produce their full effect because the people not therefore in a condition to fulfil the holders to be unalterable save by their conthought they involved an attack upon the education of the masses. The press and the politicians may wish to have the discussion of these two all-important subjects kept from the people and referred to the pelled to seek employment for the purpose selves of it by using the medium of cou-

delinquencies from which to raise revenue?

[For the Dispatch.] General Joseph E. Johnston-Is He

Eligible to the Office of Governor? It is not unlikely that the mere personal contest into which the canvass for the nomination for the governorship by the Conservative Convention has degenerated may render it advisable to look beyond the list tile or other agent, though his duties detain and inevitably ruin her reputation and of the aspirants who have so persistently occupied the field for several months past for a suitable Governor for Virginia in the present emergency. In fact it would be very satisfactory to that large class of Virginians who have abstained from participation in the present personal contest, and certainly creditable to the State, if the Convention should pursue that course, and thus relieve us of the ridicule attendant upon the not very creditable spectacle now presented. General Johnston's name has been men-

summarily disposed of by the friends of the aspirants by the very dogmatic announcement that he is not eligible because he will not have been "a resident of this State for three years next preceding the election." Is he ineligible under this provision of the Constitution? It may be here observed that there has been a manifest disposition upon the part of many of those into whose hands the management of public affairs in this State were thrown by the anomalous condition of things produced by the fourteenth amendment and the reconstruction acts to extend disfranchisement as far as possible among those who, from their pre- provide for them in a permanent way, as should be given a fair hearing, feverish agivious history, had any claims upon the compensation for the loss sustained by them tation should be soothed, and the whole

tioned heretofore in connection with the

nomination, but the matter has been very

popular favor in Virginia. In fact the Legislature of 1869-70 volunteered to enforce in States service; and yet, while almost every to be elected, wherein the wisest and purest this State the disfranchising clause of the position within the gift of the State govern- men in the Commonwealth should be assemfourteenth amendment by requiring a testoath of all appointees to office within twelve months of the passage of the act prescribing true-hearted sons of the old Commonwealth chamber let it be remitted. such oath-a superserviceable act which who with such cheerful alacrity surrensary to perform.

The Constitution of 1776 prescribed no qualification whatever for the office of Gova citizen of Virginia who was worthy of private or public, has done anything we war not with one another. have been a citizen thereof at the adoption been a citizen of this Commonwealth for

five years next preceding his election." ble as Governor any citizen of the United States, though of foreign birth, it being provided in the case of a citizen of foreign birth that he shall have been such citizen for ten years; and it further provides: Nor shall any person be eligible to that office unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a resident of this State for three years next preceding his election."

The question arising upon the construction of this latter clause is whether the phrase "resident of this State" is to be into notice, in anticipation of the course construed as different and distinct from that | which the party to which I belong might be found in the Constitution. If that ob- should be made subservient to all personal tains, then it follows that a man may be ends; and I still think it would be better eligible to the office of Governor of Vir- to leave the solution of the matter to ginia, though he may be a citizen of another the Legislature, to which department the State, merely resident here for a temporary levy and disbursement of the revenues purpose. It is not improbable that it was belong in all forms of government but that the purpose of the carpet-baggers who of absolute monarchy. I have also thought framed the Constitution to ignore anything | that sound policy should exclude the debt like citizenship of a State, and to render from being made a party issue for the reaeligible to all the offices in this State men of son that the Conservative party contains the purposes of plunder, and that they required | burdens of taxation, and it would be a misthe three years' residence not for the purpose of insuring permanent interest in the fortunes of the State, but with a view of ture agitation of the question has this tenlimiting the number of aspirants in order dency. that they themselves might have fuller sweep. But will any Virginian maintain that the Constitution under which we live authorizes any adventurer to hold the office of Governor merely because he has been within the limits of the State for three years, while he retains his citizenship in another State, and at the same time distranchises a life-long citizen who, on all suitable occasions, has manifested his devotion to his nafive State?

General Johnston was born a citizen of

Virginia, and his ancestors for several gen-

erations were citizens also. In 1825 he went at his graduation, in 1829, he went into the treatment, or as to the scope, policy, and United States army, where he remained, except for an interval of one year (from 1837 to 1838), until April 22, 1861, when he resigned the position of quartermaster-general of the United States army in order to debt contracted by our State before its partender his services to his native State, Virginia, in her hour of peril. During the thirty-six years of his military life he bad not been an actual resident of the State, for his duties required him to be elsewhere; but he retained his citizenship and acknowledged his allegiance to his mother State when she needed his services in war. Nay, more, Virginia claimed him as her citizen, and claimed his allegiance by ration of the funding act by its repeal. This virtue of his citizenship. The Convention portion has not been adjusted. It should to suit the situation. Repudiation is an of 1861, on the 17th day of April of that year, immediately after passing the ordi- tend to these bonds the terms of the fundent. It does not necessarily mean any harm; nance of secession, adopted another ordi- ing act, as it might lock the wheels of govit may suit every phase of public opinion, nance, by which, after directing the Gov- ernment. But overtures of settlement with and gives some comfort to all. Has ernor to call troops into the field and or- the State have been made by the holders. ganize them for the defence of the State, it | They should be met in a spirit of comity. was further directed, "that he shall imme- and other terms mutually honorable and diately invite all efficient and worthy Vir- advantageous fixed upon and adopted. vor to secure a better adjustment of our might burn him, he has used it freely, ginians and residents of Virginia in the army and navy of the United States to re- millions of bonds with six-per-cent.-interwithout the slightest injury to himself; army and navy of the United States to redebt.—Norfolk Landmark.

That's our platform, and Holliday's, and Thold he could not have chosen a better source from which to take counsel. The Taliaferro's, and Beverly's, and the Lees'; but Mahone's platform is underliked; but Mahone's platform is underliked; and no doubt in future he will be army and navy of the United States to redeath the service of the terefrom, and to enter the service of the tollet. The terefrom the tollet and the terefrom and navy of the United States to restranged to the terefrom, and to enter the service of the terefrom the tollet and the terefrom and to enter the service of the terefrom t kindly; and no doubt in future he will be at least be equivalent thereto." Had Gen- deducting one third of their claim, and aca wiser and perhaps a better man. You eral Johnston turned a deaf ear to this insay "Rustic," in Dispatch of 26th in- vitation from Virginia no, allowance would ous endeavor to secure a better adjustment stant, speaks for himself alone. If so, it have been made for him upon the ground of our debt," then it is very wrong to call would be a very small matter what he might that he had ceased to be a citizen of Virsay. But you are mistaken. Surrounded ginia because his corporeal residence in by the political atmosphere of town, you her limits had been prevented by the duties cannot hear the opinions of the country of his position. Acknowledging his allegiupon these important topics; and I ven- ance to Virginia, he did not wait to receive ture to say if they are discussed upon the notice of the invitation to himself and all others similarly situated, but anticipated the call upon him before that call was made different adjustment with the holders of public, the ordinance containing it having

been adopted in secret session. After the war, when the government of that were hostile to her in the struggle pledge manifestly implied, if not expressly made, to those of her sons who had reof keeping the wolf from the door. The da, on the prairies of the West, on the and should be adjusted. he was in Sayannah as the agent of a fire inquoted. Let the candidate who is really in have responded to that appeal. Is it only of the United States would still remain infavor of paying the State debt proclaim when honors are to be bestowed by Virat every meeting that it necessarily involves ginia that General Johnston and other sons

increased taxation. Let bim impress it of her's in the same situation are to be told, upon the masses that it is their duty to sub- . You are not competent to receive them State honor, winding up with no increase described as "a lively sense of future fa-

of taxation. The people are tired of all this, and will judge hardly of any candidate who will talk so. Any more dailying is practical repudiation.

Rustic.

Patti, it is reported, is certainly coming here next season.

Patti, it is reported, is certainly coming here next season.

homes. So it is equally true that a mercanhim abroad, retains his domicile at home.

In construing the before-recited pro- her a dollar. To foment such strife would vision in the Underwood Constitution we are to give it such construction as to make it sensible-that is, we must hold the residence there required is tantamount to citihold it to be mere corporeal presence as confor three years consecutively.

United States service to enter her service. repudiation. than the mere obligation to give them offices

the office. The Constitution of 1831 re- to smooth the path through life of those quired that the Governor "shall have at- who sacrificed so much to a sense of tained the age of thirty years, shall be a na- duty. This is a blot on the escutcheon of tive citizen of the United States, or shall the State which should be erased, and no better mode of beginning the work could be of the Federal Constitution, and shall have now selected than by making General John-Which of the aspirants ston the Governor. The Constitution of 1851 contains the Lee, has made similar sacrifices for the State, same qualification, with the exception of and which of them, with the same excepthe provision in regard to citizenship of the tion, has by such infallible tests manifested United States at the time of the adoption of bis devotion to the honor and the welfare the Federal Constitution. It is the present of this old Commonwealth? The Conven-Constitution, framed by Underwood & Co., Ition, therefore, could not do a better work that contains the provision in regard to than to cast aside all the wrangling contestresidence. That Constitution renders eligi- ants for the nomination and confer it by acclamation upon General Joseph E. Johnston. A VIRGINIAN.

The Public Debt---Letter of Major John W. Daniel to M. Glennan, Esq.

LYNCHBURG, July 30, 1877. M. Glennan, Esq., Editor and Proprietor

Norfolk Virginian: My Dear Sir,-While never disguising my opinions respecting the public debt, I have not hitherto thought proper to bring them taxes from those who pay them. Prema- acquaintances are respectively has this ten-

Worthy and able gentlemen have differed from these views, and in deference to them, SILK SCARFS FOR LADIES at 10c. and lest my silence be misconceived, I now define my position as follows:

cfine my position as follows:

1st. I am opposed to repudiation.

2d. I respect the decisions of the courts.

2d. I respect the decisions of the courts.

2d. I respect the decisions of the courts.

4th. Much confusion of thought has arisen from regarding our debt as a homogeneous whole; and the term "adjustment" has been interpreted in some localities to mean one thing, in other localities another. The status of the debt being first determined, I think that little difference of opinion can to the Military Academy at West Point, and exist amongst fair-minded men as to its limitation of adjustment.

5th. The debt is divisible into three portions, each standing on a different basis. The first portion is the third of the original tition; and it has been declared by Virginia to be the just and equitable share which West Virginia should assume. Its holders have acquiesced in this disposition of it. It calls for no adjustment at our hands, but should be left severely alone. 6th. The second portion consists of some nine millions of registered bonds, with ac-

cumulated interest, excluded from the opebe. I think it would be injudicious to exat [au 1] LEVY BROTHERS. 7th. The third portion embraces twenty

cepting the terms of compromise and readjustment which Virginia herself offered. I opposed and voted against the funding

act. I did not think that a State in Virginia's condition should tie her hands and lock up her revenues by irrepealable legislation. But the act passed, and the matter lation. But the act passed, and the matter lations.

| All conditions are relations | Fine | Round | R act. I did not think that a State in Vir-A subsequent Legislature, of which I was

not a member, repealed it with a view to a these bonds. The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, following a series of decisions of the Federal Supreme Court, dethe State had passed into the hands of those clared the repealing statute unconstitutional and void as to the bonds already funded; through which she had passed, and she was and the terms already accepted by their sent. Besides, be it remembered that the State has acquiesced in the adjudication, the sponded to ber call, General Johnston found Legislature recognized its binding force, himself, like many others of his class, com- and the people at large have availed thempons-cheaper than money-to pay their

> 8th. Now, after all that has been, or can (1st.) The third of the debt assigned to West Virginia needs no adjustment. (2d.) The unfunded portion all agree can

(3d.) The third or funded portion all Mexico, or in the bureau of the Quarter- must concede has been adjusted, and cannot master's Department at Washington. While be readjusted without the creditors assent. None deny this plain, honest truth; and surance company, had Virginia again needed the few who hint the contrary are silent his services in the field she would doubtless when reminded that even it new judges apply to Mr. Williams for a list of moral have again appealed to her son, the necessi- were put on our Supreme Court, or were ties of whose position had once more led the State Constitution amended so as to The example of France has been often him beyond her limits, and he would again evade its former decision, the Constitution flexible, and the Federal Supreme Court

9th. I draw the line respecting adjustment precisely where the Federal and State conterests and the public welfare. But the period of peculiar interest to all the country who place the delegates as follows: a Daniel or a Lee to throw himself into the ing in regard to place-hunters be applied securities for taxes is "a contract" which gulf, but no more "highfalutin" about with justice to Virginia, and her gratitude cannot be "impaired," much less annulled. 10th. Any honorable adjustment that does

would sternly enforce it.

the status of children there born fixed | power to attain a result which the Constiby his domicile at home, and his personal tutions of our State and country solemnly property is governed by the laws of that and imperatively denounce I need scarcely lomicile. There is the familiar instance of say to an intelligent, high-minded, and lawthe clerks in the Departments at Washing- abiding people would plunge the Commonton, who, though their families may reside | wealth into a vortex of expensive, acrimothere, yet retain their right to vote at their nious, and lifigious strife, which would waste time and money, paralyze business, credit, without by any possibility saving

be in the last degree unpatriotic. 12th. Deeply sympathizing with our peoole, having never held a State bond in my life, or had any interest in the debt save to zenship; for that is really what the interests | help in an humble way to pay it, I should, of the State and the people require. To with all patriotic men, welcome a practicable, honorable, equitable, and constitutional tradistinguished from citizenship would scheme to consolidate, rearrange, and equallead to the absurd result that a citizen of ize our indebtedness upon a basis more conanother State, because of temporary resi- venient in form and less burdensome in dence here, is eligible as Governor of Vir- substance, and would cordially aid its conginia; while a native-born citizen, who has summation. But clearly any such plan always claimed his citizenship and per- must have its origin and sanction in the leformed the duties thereof, is ineligible be- gitimate methods of sound finance, which cause he has not actually lived in the State rest on firm State credit, upon constitutional authority, and upon acceptability to There is something more clearly implied the honest masses of the people. All hopes in the promise of Virginia to give positions of its possible success disappear with the to such of her sons as should leave the first threatenings of force, intimidation, or

13th. To the end, therefore, that the subwith the troops in the field in time of war. ject be approached with dignity, conserva-Did Virginia only invite them to come to tism, and that high sense of responsibility her rescue in the time of danger to be which becomes a noble people, ill-temper turned adrift when that danger was over? should be avoided, crimination and re-No, most assuredly. It was the purpose to crimination should cease, all suggestions in surrendering their positions in the United | matter be referred to the Legislature about ment is held by non-combatants, not a soli- bled. To the people's representatives and tary thing has been done for any of those to the quiet deliberation of the council

14th. Above all things we should hold not even Massachusetts thought it neces- dered their comfortable positions to rush beyond the blighting touch of repudiation to the defence of their old mother. A col- the honor of our State, which the trials of lege, which had almost collapsed for want a century and the shocks of revolution have support, tendered to General Lee left without a stain. And as one family, its presidency in order to revive its who cherished the ties of life and history able men who framed that instrument that waning fortunes; but with that exception that bind us in a common lot, we should the Legislature would never elect any but neither the State nor any corporation, subordinate self to State, and take care that

Very truly and respectfully yours. JOHN W. DANIEL.

APPOMATTOX COUNTY .- A large and enhusiastic meeting was held at Wesley Chapel, Southside township, on last Saturday to send delegates to the State Convenfor the governorship, except General Fitz. day to send delegates to the State Conveneral Wyatt M. Elliott for the Mahone men and E. R. Woodson, Esq., for Daniel, an election was held, resulting in the election of Daniel delegates, Daniel getting a maority vote over Mahone, Lee, and Holli-

> The following are the delegates: E. R. Woodson, J. W. Snell, Henry Wil-

urn. The following are the alternates: Robert Musgrove, Robert Penick, Thos.

These delegates will support Daniel as ong as he is before the Convention. N. H. Handcock, Chairman. J. W. Snell, Secretary.

was the impression when the reports first came in that Mr. Murray, of Louisa, had received enough delegates to ensure his nomination for the State Senate, but the of "citizen of this State," a phrase not to deem wise to pursue, and whose interests delegations stand at a tic. - Fredericksburg

INVOLUNTARY SUICIDE .- New York, July 31.—Mrs. Clara Jenkinson, of South Brooklyn, died to-day from the effects of an over- OIL-CLOTHS for flour and tables dose of chloroform administered by herself.

Main street, Sidney, Mrs. A the ninetieth year of her age. fortune to divorce the power that lays the MORNING from St. Peter's cathedral. Friends and respectfully invited to attend

SPECIAL SOTICES.

worth 25c.: UNBLEACHED KNITTING-COTTON at 30c. per

DRESS GOODS very cheap.

EXTRA QUALITY PILLOW-CASE COTTON at 1214c, per yard: 10-4 BLEACHED COTTON SHEETING at 25c. PILLOW-CASE LINENS at 65c. per yard worth 85c.; 10-4 LINEN SHEETING at \$1 worth \$1.25 per

SASH-RIBBONS very cheap at LEVY BROTHERS'. Great reduction in the price of DRESS GOODS.

ETT YARD-WIDE GRASS-CLOTH, in all shades; YARD-WIDE LINEN for dresses; BATISTE for dresses; BLOUSE LINENS and DRILLINGS at LEVY BROTHERS.

SILKS of all kinds very cheap. TIT UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS!

So many left on hand we will close them out at the lowest prices ever known. ILEVY BROTHERS.

FRAMES FOR PICTURES AND MOTTOES; CANVAS, WORSTED EMBROIDERY, SILK EM-

LE COLGATE'S SOAPS, COLGATE'S TOILET WATERS, and COLGATE'S HAND-KERCHEF EXTRACTS:
COLGATE'S BROWN WINDSOR, BONEY, GLY-CERINE, OMNIBUS, CASHMERE BOUQUET, AROMATIC VEGETABLE, RONDELETIA, FLORAL PALM, SILICATED, NONPARELL, STAG, ODONTIQUE, OAT-MEAL, STERLING, and BATH SOAP;
LAVENDER, MULTIFLORA, VIOLET, ROSODORA, and COLOGORE TOILET, WATERS,

TOOTH-, NAIL-, HAIR-, SHAVINGand CLOTHES-BRUSHES; FINE-, ROUND-, DRESSING-, SIDE-, and BACK-

MACHINE OIL at 10c, for large bottles; ENGLISH and AMERICAN PINS;

ENGLISH and AMERICAN PINS; ELASTIC BRAID in all widths and colors; EURKEY RED COTTON SERPENTINE BRAIDS; EASH'S RUFFLINGS in all styles and widths; cheapat [all] LEVY BROTHERS'.

FOR SILKS OF ALL KINDS go to LEVY BROTHERS'. FOR THE LARGEST, CHEAP-

EST, and BEST-ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY LEVY BROTHERS'. FOR LAWNS, JACCONETS, AND

LEVY BROTHERS'. MENO OCCASION TO SHOP

FOR TRAVELLING-, LUNCH-CRAP-, WORK-, KEY-, and KNITTING-BAS-ETS goto LEVY BROTHERS. TRUNKS at bargains.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS at the lowest prices can be found LEVY BROTHERS'. You can avoid shopping around by calling at thei

LINEN DRESSES, ULSTERS, and DUSTERS CHEMISES NIGHT-GOWNS DRESS-ING-SACQUES, APRONS, and CORSET-COVERS at LEVY BROTHERS'. HAMBURGH EDGINGS, very cheap.

WHITE AND COLORED COR-SETS, in all sizes and at all prices, at LEVY BROTHERS. MEXICAN HAMMOCKS.

GENTLEMEN WILL FIND FUR NISHING GOODS of every description at low fig-ares at MEXICAN HAMMOCKS.

SPECIAL NOTICES. TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY SYCLE BROTHERS'

SYCLE BROTHERS'

to buy your DRY GOODS. We have an immensive large stock of DRY and FANCY GOODS. No. TIONS, &c., &c., and we will continue to sell at reduced prices. We will offer our entire summer stock of Dry Goods at and below cost, so that we will not have to carry any over to the next season. We offer the following bargains:
Just opened, \$2,000 worth of CAMBRIC EDGE at 8, 10, 124, 162, 20, and 25c, per yard;
We call suscial attention to the COODEY CORE CORSET, in pinks, blues, and white. This Corset is the best-fitting and coolest Corset made SYCLE BROTHERS are agents for this Corner. Three papers of PINS for 5c, at SYCLE BRO, THERS.

SILK DEPARTMENT. BLACK SILK at \$1 worth \$1.50: BLACK SILK at \$1.25' worth \$2: BLACK SILK at \$1.50 worth \$2:25: BLACK SILK at \$1.50 worth \$2:25: BLACK SILK at 65c. worth \$1.25. ve a becutiful line of COLORED SILKS free to \$1.25: We have a beautiful line of COLORED SILKS from 75c, to \$1.25: SEAL-BROWN, NAVY-BLUE, BOTTLE-GREEN and all the latest styles and shades in the cit \$1 per yard:

ers of NEEDLES for 5c. at SYCLE RE 10-4 wide LINEN SHEETING at 87 ye.; PILLOW-CASE LINEN at 80c.; Beautiful SILK GRENADINE, for evening dress at SYCLE BROTHERS': BLACK ALPACA at 20c. we ACK ALPACA at 20c, worth 25c.; ACK ALPACA at 25c, worth 35c.; Pure MOHAIR at 35c, worth 50c; If you want a handsome ALPACA, don' fore you look at SYCLE BROTHERS' ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT, for gentlemen's

75c, worth \$1.50 per yard. Call and your-elves, and get a nice suit for a little TORSHON and LINEN LACES of all the styles, and at a great reduction in prices ir spools of SILK for 25c.; BLACK GRENADINES at 125c, worth 20 BLACK GRENADINES at \$1.25 worth 3

BLACK GRENADIMES at \$1.25 worth \$1.3 SILK SCARFS at 125c.; HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS at 125 WIDE-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS at Gentle men's HANDKERCHIEFS, three for 27 Ladles' STOCKINGS, witnout scans, at 25c.; TURKISH BATH-TOWELS, large size, at 465 Three pair HOSE for 25c.; Best quality GARTER-WEBB at 10c, worth

DURNING GOODS IN great variety, such HENRIETTA CLOTHS, CACHEMIE CRAPE CLOTH, BOMBAZINE, and all Mourning Goods can be bought at the price in the city;
A nice pair of CUFFS for 12bc.;
25c. DRESS GOODS reduced to 20c.;
30c. DRESS GOODS reduced to 30c.;
50c. DRESS GOODS reduced to 30c.;

300 pieces of new styles to select from: You will find from 250 to 300 pieces of LAWNs with and without side-bands—the largest as a re-Don't buy before you look a Our 35c, ORGANDIES red Beautiful LINEN at 16 je. Best PRINTS at 6'ce.-largest assortment in the

Another lot of PERCALES at 10c, worth 12 Another lot of PERCALES at 12 c, worth 1 only 50c, per yard; SWISS EDGING at 4 and 5c;; 2.000 yards more of time LINEN HEMNAN 50c. worth 90c.: Our 125c. VICTORIA LAWNS reduced Our 20c. VICTORIA LAWNS reduced to Our 20c, VICTORIA DAWS 15 weeth 25c, A good RUBBER COMB at 10c, weath 25c, 100 dozen UNDERSHIRTS for Lates and 1 can men at greatly reduced prices;
Three-button KID GLOVES at 75c, worth \$1.5 One-button KID GLOVES at 45c, worth 51. Two-button KID GLOVES at 55c, worth 51. Two-button KID GLOVES at \$1 worth \$1.5c.

Two-inition KID GLOVES if \$1 worth \$1,250 Six cakes SOAP for 25c.;
A large-size CARRIAGE-ROBE at \$2,50;
A good LINEN SHEET-FRONT for 25c.;
Yard-wide LONGE CLOTH, only 9c.;
Another lot of those figs, WASH-POPLINS;
Gentlemen's UNLAUNDIGIED SHIETS at worth \$1,25; SPOTSYLVANIA SENATORIAL DISTRICT .-- It FLANNEL for bathing suits at 50c., real \$1.50 per yard-double-250 dozen NAPKINS from LINEN TABLE DAMASK EN TABLE-DAMASS

LINEN TABLE-DAMASA in a LINEN TABLE-DAMASK at 7 LINEN TABLE-DAMASK at 5 250 dozen TOWELS from 10c, to took at our 25c, ToWELS Summer BALMORAL SKIRTS COPSETS from 40c.

NAVY-BLUE and CANARY BUNTING at 1-Died. Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Moran, No. 1403 Main street, Stdney, Mrs. ALICE MULEAHY, in the ninetieth year of her age. On the second those you will find a lot of LINE

FARASOLS at \$2.50 worth \$4: Everybody should buy their PARASOLS from SYCLE BROTHERS. Another lot of BED-SPREADS at 70c, worth \$1.25; bur \$1.50 SPREADS reduced to \$1.50, and \$250 \$1.50.

SYCLE BROTHERS, 311 Brood street. KEF ONE MORE CHANCE-TO SECURE BARGAIN-

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THIS WEEK, The great closing-out cale of SUMMER DRY

The great coosing-out sale of SUMMER DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Act, at WILLIAM THAUHHMER'S, 6 0 1 BROAD STREET.

WILLIAM THAUHHMER'S, 10 1 BROAD STREET.

Will continue for fifteen days bonger, and therefore I advise an early call from all in want of barrains I would call special attention to my stock of Hot SFFURNISHING GOODS, such as BLEACHED and BROWN SHEETINGS, PILLOW-CASE COTTONS, BED-TICKS, MARSEILLES QUILTSTOWELS, NAPKINS, TABLE-LINENS, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN-LACES—all of which I am selling at cost for the next fifteen days to reduce stock and make a change in the business. ock and make a change in the business.

Lam also offering my entire stock of DRESS GOODS suitable for the present and coming a real BLACK ALPACAS, GRENADINES, WHITE GOODS; all kinds of CASSIMERES, LINENS JEANS, WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS ARASOLS-a great sacrifice in them, as I am

PARASOLS—a great sacring the stock for the season termined to close out the stock for the season Give me a ca'l on PARASOLS;
One thousand CORSETS from 50c, to \$2—one great bargain in them; also the celebrated College CORK CORSET, only \$1 worth \$1.50. Don't fall to give me an early call. WILLIAM THALHIMER.

DUCED their 4-4 SOLID-COLORED CAM BRIC, in navy-blue and brown, to Sije,-form price having been 16c. All DRESS GOODS are greatly reduced to close for

TOT COHEN BROTHERS HAVE RE

this season.

In BLACK ALPACAS they have great inducement to offer. See their Silk Lastre at 50c, working 75c. They are also offering an Alpaca 37sc, that was 50c, the early part of the seasof Their Alpacas are the most superior important and are warranted not to take dust nor chair in color. In color:
BLACK SILKS at 37%, 60, 65, 75, 85, 95%, \$1
\$1.25, \$1.37, \$1.50, \$1.70, \$1.85, \$1.95, \$2.95
\$2.40, and \$2.75.

§2.40, and \$2.75.
Fig. 40, and \$2.75.
ever offered in this city.
Liso, a very extensive stock of COLORED SILKS, almost every imaginable shade, and in price warranted against any house in the United You can save at least fifty per cent, by buying your BLACK, CASHMERES now and at COSEN

BLACK CASHMERES now and at CORES BROTHERS.
CHECKED and STRIPED MUSLINS at 163c, reduced from 25c.
VICTORIA LAWNS down to close for this season-Good GARTER-WEB at 6 and 8c, a yard.
J. O. C. WORKING-COTTON at 2c.
200 vards SPOOL-COTTON at 2c.
100 v

soli at 50c.
LINEN SHEETING at 75c.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN at 55 and 60c, reduced from 75c.
See, their IRON-FRAME ENGLISH HOSE at 22c.
reduced from 35c.
Four spools of SILK, as good as the best made, 100 yards, for 25c.
YARD-WIDE LONG-CLOTH CAMBRIC at 810, 12%, and 15c.

10. 12% and 15c. The largest and thest assortment of CORSETS in the city—all the popular makes. French-We the city—all the popular makes. French-We Corsets at 25c, sold everywhere at 40c,; at 50 just reduced from 75c. See their Satin Corse m july and blue.

Three pair DOMESTIC HOSE at 20c.

BED-SPREADS at 60 and 75c.

CROCHET QUILTS reduced.

MARSEILLES QUILTS at \$2.60 would be chean at

COHEN BROTHERS WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, JULY 30TH.

1.500 yards HAMBURGH EMBROIDERY purchased at the bankrupt sale of D. L. Leighy & Co., New York. Owing to a large accumulation already on their hands they will be sold at five per cent. advance.

25 dezen LADIES' LINEN-THREAD GLOVES, two-button, at 50c. a pair—former price being 75c. to \$1.

The largest stock of HOSIERY in the city. Hundreds of goods at COHEN BROTHERS' below market value.

BOOTS. SHOES, &c. FOR CHEAP NEWPORT TIES GO TO M. GOLDEN'S.

ADJES FRENCH-KID NEWPORT TIES, hand-made, three-button, with buckle or strap, \$1. worth \$1.75.
ADJES SANDALS and CROQUET-SLIPPERS, 75c. worth doubt and CROQUET-SLIPPERS, 75c., worth double the mone; ; ADIES' SERGE CONGRESS GAITERS only \$1 per pair; GENTLEMEN'S CALF LOW-CUT SHOES, with strap or buckle, plain or box-toe, \$2-can't be bought elsewhere for \$3.50.
Call soon, as I am determined to seil all my summergoods for less than cost, at the cheap store of M. GOLDEN'S, 1523 Main street, jy 11-1m not James Golden's.

TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS, MUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS,

acc.—Just received a large assortment of Trunks, Satchely, Vallaes, Hand-Bags
Shawi-Straps, &c. Special bargains offered in Genthemen's Low-Quarter Shoes. A large stock of Ladies' S'ippers: Children's, Misses', Youths', and
Boys' School-Shoes at low prices at
WinGO, ELLETT, & CRUMP'S,
No. 1000, corner Tenth and Main streets.

Wholesale Department, 1308 Main street.
je 21-3m